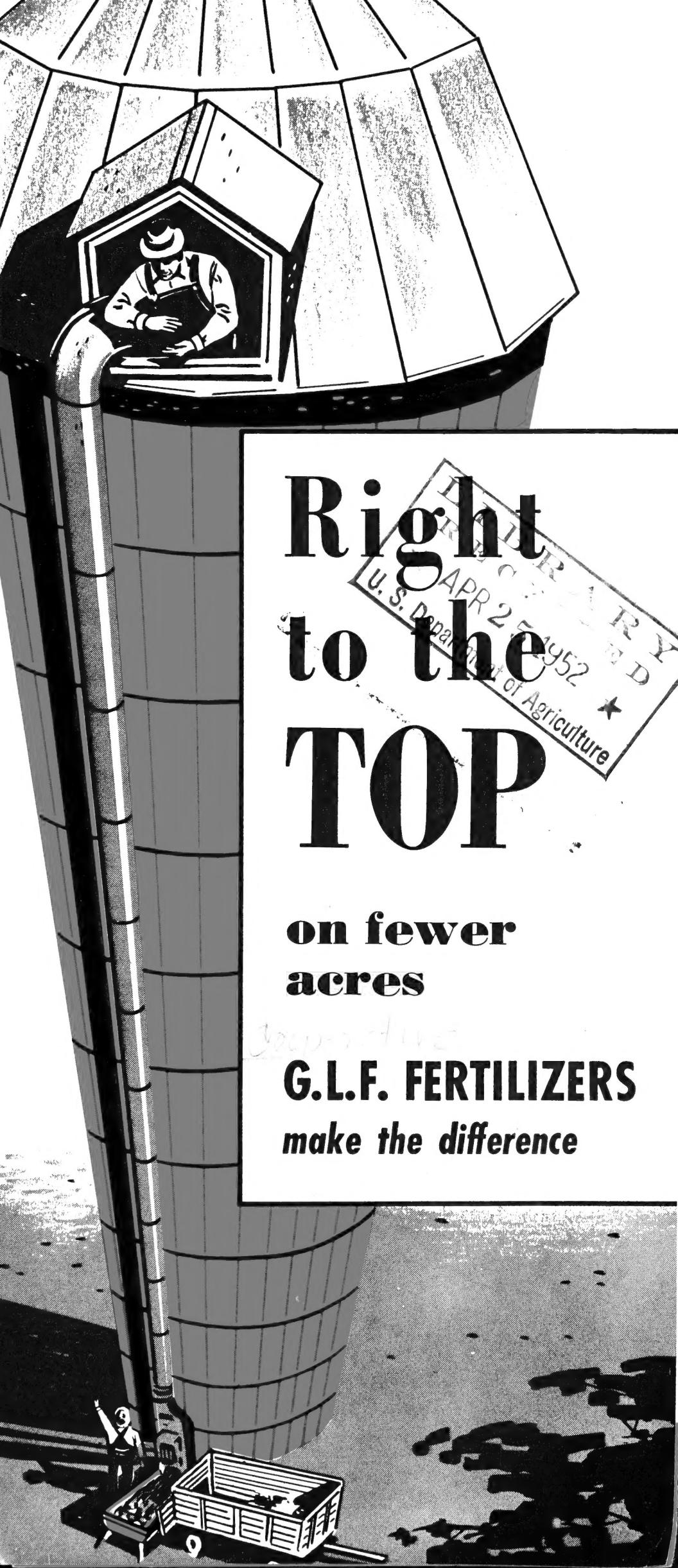


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





Right to the TOP

on fewer
acres

Dependable
G.L.F. FERTILIZERS
make the difference



it takes GOOD SOIL FERTILITY

to produce “crib-busting” yields . . . like this

Use the G.L.F. Super Plant Foods

Corn reacts quickly to fertilizer and the experience of many farmers shows that yields will increase as the application of fertilizer is increased. G.L.F. Super Plant Foods will not only produce larger crops, but offer more fertilizer per dollar spent—they all contain 24 or more units of plant food per ton. Whether you raise corn for grain or ensilage, the liberal use of recommended grades of G.L.F. fertilizers will pay off in greater yields on every acre.

5 Steps to Bigger and Better Corn Crops

- 1.** The first essential is a well-drained soil having reasonable depth.
- 2.** Choose a G.L.F. high-yielding hybrid adapted to your area. Check the Hybrid Seed Corn Chart at your G.L.F. service agency.
- 3.** Space the corn properly. Cornell University agronomists recommend 18,000 stalks per acre. In Pennsylvania, 14,000 stalks are recommended for the most productive soils and 12,000 for normal conditions. In New Jersey, most corn is planted in hills. Recommendation for heavy soils is: 3 seeds in hill in 3' to 3½' rows; on light soils: 3 seeds per hill in 3½' to 4' rows.
- 4.** Fertilize liberally with G.L.F. Super Plant Foods. It takes about 160 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre to produce 100 bushels of shelled corn or the equivalent thereof in silage. This nitrogen may come from manure, legume sod or G.L.F. fertilizer or a combination thereof. Remember that not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the nitrogen in manure is available the year applied.
- 5.** Keep the growing corn free from weeds through cultivation and the use of G.L.F. Weed Killing Chemicals.





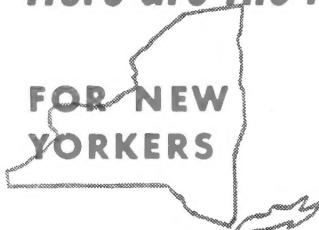
LOWER FEED COSTS

... come from GOOD
FERTILIZATION

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Better cropland and grassland yields boosted by the use of fertilizer and good seed will produce more feed. These home-grown feeds offer the surest way to cut feeding costs.

Here are the recommendations for YOU:



FOR NEW
YORKERS

With manure, 200 pounds of G.L.F. 10-10-10; without manure, 400 pounds of 10-10-10 at planting plus 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate plowed under or as a side-dressing. Or with manure use 200 pounds of 5-10-10. Without manure, 400 pounds of 5-10-10 at planting time plus 160 pounds of ammonium nitrate plowed under or as a side-dressing.



FOR THE
GARDEN
STATE

In New Jersey use 300 to 800 pounds of G.L.F. 5-10-10 not over 300 in row, remainder broadcast and plowed in. Side-dress with 300 pounds of nitrate of soda or 150 of ammonium nitrate.



FOR THE
KEYSTONERS

In Pennsylvania, plow under 75 to 225 pounds of ammonium nitrate if planting is to be on grass sod. Higher amount where no manure is available. Apply at planting 300 pounds of G.L.F. 5-10-10, 10-10-10 or 6-12-6.

R-5008-95M-4-52-BL



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